

DEAV2001/0041 US NP

4

"Di-, tri-, or tetrasaccharide" means a saccharide composed respectively of two, three or four saccharide units. Di-, tri-, or tetrasaccharides are produced by acetal-like linkage with 2 or more sugars. The linkages may moreover occur in the α or β form. Examples of the polysaccharides are lactose, maltose and cellobiose.

5 "Substituted or protected saccharide" means a saccharide substituted or protected preferably on the hydrogen atom of an OH group of the saccharide. A suitable protective group for a hydroxyl group of a saccharide include the following: benzyl, acetyl, benzoyl, pivaloyl, trityl, tert-butylidimethylsilyl, benzylidene, cyclohexylidene and isopropylidene protective group.

10 "Amino acid" means, e.g., the stereoisomeric forms, i.e., D or L forms, of the following compounds:

alanine	glycine	proline
cysteine	histidine	glutamine
aspartic acid	isoleucine	arginine
15 glutamic acid	lysine	serine
phenylalanine	leucine	threonine
tryptophan	methionine	valine
tyrosine	asparagine	
2-aminoadipic acid	2-aminoisobutyric acid	
20 3-aminoadipic acid	3-aminoisobutyric acid	
beta-alanine	2-aminopimelic acid	
2-aminobutyric acid	2,4-diaminobutyric acid	
4-aminobutyric acid	desmosine	
piperidic acid	2,2-diaminopimelic acid	
25 6-aminocaproic acid	2,3-diaminopropionic acid	
2-aminoheptanoic acid	N-ethylglycine	
2-(2-thienyl)-glycine	3-(2-thienyl)-alanine	
penicillamine	sarcosine	
N-ethylasparagine	N-methylisoleucine	
30 hydroxylysine	6-N-methyllysine	
allo-hydroxylysine	N-methylvaline	
3-hydroxyproline	norvaline	
4-hydroxyproline	norleucine	
isodesmosine	ornithine	
35 allo-isoleucine		
N-methylglycine,		

Abbreviated names for the amino acids follow the generally customary names (cf. Schröder, Lübke, The Peptides, Vol. I, New York 1965, pages XXII-XXIII; Houben-Weyl, Methoden der Organischen Chemie [Methods of Organic Chemistry], Volume XV/1 and 2, Stuttgart 1974). The amino acid pGlu is pyroglutamyl, Nal is 3-(2-naphthyl)alanine, azagly-NH₂ is a compound of the formula

DEAV2001/0041 US NP

9

compounds (6-benzyloxy-1-(2-diisopropylaminoethylcarbamoyl)-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinoline-2-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (WO 01/85695)), TRH agonists (see, for example, EP 0 462 884), uncoupling protein 2 or 3 modulators, leptin agonists (see, for example, Lee, Daniel W.; Leinung, Matthew C.; Rozhavskaya-Arena, Marina; Grasso, Patricia. Leptin agonists as a potential approach to the treatment of obesity. *Drugs of the Future* (2001), 26(9), 873-881), DA agonists (bromocriptine, Doprexin), lipase/amylase inhibitors (e.g. WO 00/40569), PPAR modulators (e.g. WO 00/78312), RXR modulators or TR- β agonists.

Another particular embodiment of the invention is where the other active ingredient is leptin, see, for example, "Perspectives in the therapeutic use of leptin", Salvador, Javier; Gomez-Ambrosi, Javier; Fruhbeck, Gema, *Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy* (2001), 2(10), 1615-1622.

Another particular embodiment of the invention is where the other active ingredient is dexamphetamine or amphetamine.

Another particular embodiment of the invention is where the other active ingredient is fenfluramine or dexfenfluramine.

Another particular embodiment of the invention is where the other active ingredient is sibutramine.

Another particular embodiment of the invention is where the other active ingredient is orlistat.

Another particular embodiment of the invention is where the other active ingredient is mazindol or phentermine.

Another particular embodiment of the invention is where the compound of formula I is administered in combination with dietary fiber materials, preferably insoluble dietary fiber materials (see, for example, Carob/Caromax[®] (Zunft H J; et al., Carob pulp preparation for treatment of hypercholesterolemia, *ADVANCES IN THERAPY* (2001 Sep-Oct), 18(5), 230-6.) Caromax is a carob-containing product supplied by Nutrinova, Nutrition Specialties & Food Ingredients GmbH, Industriepark Höchst, 65926 Frankfurt/Main)). Combination with Caromax[®] is possible in one preparation or by a separate administration of a compound of formula I and Caromax[®]. Caromax[®] can moreover be administered in the form of foodstuffs such as, for example, in bakery products or muesli bars. Combination of a compound of formula I with Caromax[®] not only improves the effect, in particular in LDL-cholesterol lowering, compared with the individual active ingredients, but is also tolerated better.

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Chemical structures of six compounds are shown:

- GW-9578**: A molecule featuring a 3,5-difluorophenyl group connected via an amide bond to a long alkyl chain (8 carbons) which is terminated by a 4-(2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl)phenyl group.
- GW-7847**: A molecule featuring a 4-(2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl)phenyl group connected via a carbamate linkage to a 1,4-bis(cyclohexylmethyl)piperazine ring system.
- GW-1536**: A molecule featuring a 2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl group connected via an ether linkage to a 4-(2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl)phenyl group, which is further connected via an amide bond to a 2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl group.
- R-103757**: A complex molecule featuring a 4-(2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl)phenyl group connected via an ether linkage to a 4-(2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl)phenyl group, which is further connected via an amide bond to a 2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl group.
- Implitapide**: A molecule featuring a 4-(2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl)phenyl group connected via an amide bond to a 2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl group.
- BMS-201038**: A molecule featuring a 4-(2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl)phenyl group connected via an amide bond to a 2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl group.

DEAV2001/0041 US NP

14

triglyceride mixture fractionated from coconut fat
capsule contents

400 mg

500 mg

Example B

- 5 Emulsion containing 60 mg of the compound of formula I and other active ingredient per 5 ml:

per 100 ml of emulsion

the compound of formula I and other active ingredient

1.2 g

neutral oil

q.s.

sodiumcarboxymethylcellulose

0.6 g

- 10 polyoxyethylene stearate

q.s.

glycerol, pure

0.2 to 2.0 g

flavoring

q.s.

water (deionized or distilled)

ad 100 ml

15 Example C

Rectal drug form containing 40 mg of the compound of formula I and other active ingredient per
suppository:

per suppository

the compound of formula I and other active ingredient

40 mg

- 20 suppository base

ad 2 g

Example D

Tablets containing 40 mg of the compound of formula I and other active ingredient per tablet:

25

per tablet

the compound of formula I and other active ingredient

40 mg

lactose

600 mg

corn starch

300 mg

soluble starch

20 mg

- 30 magnesium stearate

40 mg

1000 mg

Example E

- 35 Coated tablets containing 50 mg of the compound of formula I and other active ingredient per coated
tablet:

per coated tablet

the compound of formula I and other active ingredient

50 mg

corn starch

100 mg

DEAV2001/0041 US NP

15

	lactose	60 mg
	sec. calcium phosphate	30 mg
	soluble starch	5 mg
	magnesium stearate	10 mg
5	colloidal silica	5 mg
		<hr/>
		260 mg

Example F

10 The following formulations are suitable for producing the contents of hard gelatin capsules:

- a) the compound of formula I and other active ingredient 100 mg
corn starch 300 mg
400 mg

- 15 b) the compound of formula I and other active ingredient 140 mg
lactose 180 mg
corn starch 180 mg
500 mg

20 **Example G**

Drops can be produced using the following formulation (100 mg of the compound of formula I and other active ingredient in 1 ml = 20 drops):

- the compound of formula I and other active ingredient 10 g
methyl benzoate 0.07 g
25 ethyl benzoate 0.03 g
ethanol, 96% 5 ml
demineralized water ad 100 ml

Experimental

- 30 The synergistic activity of the combination product of a compound of formula I with the other active ingredient was tested in an animal experiment. For this purpose, compound V1 from the compound of formula I was tested: